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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 5 Nov 1954

NO. OF PAGES 2

COUNTRY Hungary

SUBJECT The Tisza River and Adjacent Terrain

PLACE
ACQUIREDDATE
ACQUIRED

DATE OF INFO

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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- a. Small flotillas of river boats and barges, never in excess of 1,000 to 1,200 tons, frequently navigated up the Tisza as far north as Csap [now in the USSR and part of Podkarpatska Rus].
- b. At the key river ports of Szeged, Szolnok and Csongrad the Tisza, during the summer months, is never less than six meters deep. [The above depths are typical of an average year.] During dry seasons [slight rainfall] the Tisza drops to about three meters in depth. This low water period most usually occurs in September and October. The rainy season along the Tisza begins in late October which again brings the water level up to about six meters. During the freeze which ordinarily occurs during January and February, the Tisza River again drops to about three meters.

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- 2 -

- c. The Tisza, between Szeged and Tokay, is navigable the entire year. Most of the river traffic consists of flat-bottom boats transporting cargoes of approximately one thousand tons.
- d. Snow begins to melt in the Carpathians in late March. As a consequence, by mid-April the water is exceptionally high (Hungarians referred to this period as the first flood of the year). The second and sometimes very dangerous flood period takes place in June and July, such as the recent Danube flood (June and July). 50X1-HUM
- e. Dredging of the Tisza is a constant process; however, between Tiszafured and Titel (a Yugoslav border town in the Voivodina) dredging is never necessary. Considerable silt deposits result during the floods in the area from Tiszafured northward to Csap. As a consequence, this portion of the Tisza requires dredging most of the calendar year.
- f. The only area of the Tisza which overflows and inundates is the segment between Tokay and Szeged.
- g. Ice thickness on the Tisza during the winter months varies from 10 to 20 centimeters.
2. In order to take advantage of the flood waters which sweep down from the Carpathian Mountains, the government immediately after World War II began developing canals in the area between Tiszafured and Debrecen. 50X1-HUM
a canal was completed from the Hortobagy Mountains to Tiszafured. Thousands of hectares of puszta /pasture lands/ have been made fertile through the use of a continuous and regulated water supply. 50X1-HUM
dams were under construction north of Morthy.
this network of canals had been completed.
3. The irrigation projects west of Debrecen have eliminated drainage problems which were ever present during the flood periods. The area northwest of Győr, for years plagued by the same difficulty, no longer suffers from lack of drainage. 50X1-HUM

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